

WILL ESTABLISH CHURCH VESTRIES

Most Important Matter to Come Before Present Parliament.

RADICALS OPPOSE THEM

Danish People Are Being Pauperized by Organized Charity.

Copenhagen, Denmark, January 28.—One of the most important matters to be considered by the present Parliament will be the re-establishment of the church vestries. The original vestry law, passed in 1905, provided that every parish should have its own vestry, which should take charge of all practical matters concerning the church, even to the extent of having something to say concerning the selection and discharge of the clergy. This plan was most democratic, as the members were to be elected by the people of the parish on a universal suffrage basis. When the law expired in 1909, the radical ministry of Zable, which was against the re-establishment of the vestries, refused to re-enact it. The present liberal ministry of Klunne is using its best efforts to re-enact the law, and to bring this about a new act has been proposed. The proposal is being supported by a majority in the House of Commons, both of the Liberals and the Social Democrats. In the House of Lords, which is in the hands of the Conservatives, a favorable vote can be had only on condition that a general church parliament be established, at which vestries, as well as the other governing bodies of the church, could be represented. This will greatly decrease the influence of the vestries, which is to the liking of the Conservatives. In such a parliament it is predicted that the chief clerical, and not the people of the vestries, would exert the chief influence. It is believed that the chief influence will be in the hands of the clergy, and at the present time there is no means of predicting its final outcome.

Organized charity and especially universal and state aid to the poor is rapidly increasing in a large section of the Danish people, according to Minister of the Interior Jensen-Sorensen, who is planning the nullification of the old age pension act, with the idea of substituting universal state life insurance in its place.

No other country in Europe has so little poverty as Denmark, and the contrast between extreme wealth and dire poverty is not marked here, but for many years organized charity and municipal and state poor relief have occupied a large share of the attention of the people and government. The feeling is growing that the matter has become overdone. In Copenhagen the municipality extends relief to the unemployed, and many men prefer to stay here partaking of this aid rather than respond to the cry of the farmers, who for several years have not been able to obtain enough help to harvest their crops. This expenditure of the state and municipality has become a drain which cannot be endured much longer, and steps are now being taken to curb the evil.

The old age pension act does not require any contribution in their working years from its beneficiaries, and year by year it is costing the state immense and continuously increasing sums. The result has been the raising of the Danish tax to an unheard-of level.

The Minister of the Interior now proposes an insurance act based on the theory of help to those who help themselves.

Skiing, sleighing, skating and other winter sports for which Denmark has become famous, promise to become a thing of the past if the mild winters which have prevailed for the past few years continue. During the Christmas season the air was so mild that skating became troublesome, but lately the snow has come, and Denmark is beginning to look its wintry self.

During the past few winters the temperature here has been higher than that of Paris, with the result that the visitors, who have come here dressed for an arctic climate, have been much surprised.

WOMAN GRUMBLES ABOUT NEW STORE

Says Rev. Madison C. Peters Plays Part of Unfair Competitor.

FIRST DAYS' EXPERIENCE

Preacher's Cut-Rate Establishment Shows Profit of 48 Cents.

New York, January 28.—The first of his cost-price store, through the medium of which the Rev. Madison C. Peters expects to provide food, and later, perhaps, clothing and coal, for the poor of the city at a saving of from 25 to 50 per cent., was opened yesterday morning in the parlor of the Home for Homeless Boys at 415 East Hundred and Twenty-Third Street.

Long before 10 o'clock, the hour set for Harlow's great bargain day in foodstuffs to begin, a crowd of at least 200 was collected about the building. When the rush was over two hours later, and Dr. Peters was able to rest for a moment from his labors, he announced that he was satisfied and had had worked out successfully. He had paid exactly \$27 in capital for his stock, and the books showed receipts of \$27.18. In order that no one could accuse him of being "ahead of the game" Dr. Peters directed that 18 cents be paid for the service of boys who cleaned up the "shop."

Across the street in the little grocery store that has long provided food for a scant living, Mrs. Rose Horst, with her daughters beside her, was anxiously watching all that was going on, and declaring vehemently that Dr. Peters was not doing the service he declared he was. She invited her former customers whom she saw leaving from the bargain sale to allow her to weigh the goods they had purchased. She applied uncompromising names to Dr. Peters and to C. E. Evans, who runs the home where the sale was held.

"He doesn't pay any rent. I do. He sells you nine pounds of potatoes for 25 cents, and I sell you the same for 30, and mine are not frozen," she cried as her wrath increased. "Does he call himself a minister? Is this the great work he is doing for the people?"

"He is a man of deceit," she continued. "He sends over to apologize and say he does not know I sell potatoes and cabbage and other vegetables. And yet he has looked into this store, where there are vegetables all about, and he knows what he says is untrue."

The fact that Dr. Peters pays no rent and hires no clerks, and even drove his own wagon to the wholesale market to get his goods aroused Mrs. Horst to renewed attacks, and she kept the neighborhood in a state of well sustained excitement.

"What sort of business is this?" she asked. "Is it fair or honorable, and can it succeed? It is unfair fighting, and he is a minister. Now I hear he is going to sell coal, too, and try to run the Italian coal dealer out of business. And what has that poor man got? Nothing but a wife and two children, and a cellar full of apples. He is frightened now for them."

Pastor Had to Rise Early.

Dr. Peters was up early yesterday, and it proved a busy day. Four barrels of potatoes which he purchased as part of his stock at a nearby freight yard were delivered, but the remainder of his goods had to be carted from a market in First Avenue. To save money Dr. Peters directed that his work should be done by a hired man and two sacks of cabbage and a sack each of turnips, parsnips, carrots, onions, and beets. They were all piled up against the wall in the parlor of the home, no counters or shelves having been provided.

Dr. Peters was heard to say that he had collected more than \$100 from the members of the International Club, T. A. Belknap, a retired real estate dealer, who is backing the idea. Most of the purchasers were to be women and children, some of whom had come many blocks to take advantage of the bargain-day prices. Most of them brought bags and sacks in which to carry their purchases away, and this saved the expense of paper bags.

The potatoes went like hot cakes at 25 cents a pound. This, Dr. Peters said, was

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from 15 to 2 cents less a pound than the retail dealers charged, and he could have sold ten times as many had he had them in stock. Most of them went in ten-pound lots for 25 cents an order. Apples, also, were wanted for 25 cents a pound, and, on six and sometimes seven for 5 cents. Two for 5 cents would have been about the price at other East side stores, Dr. Peters said. Cabbages sold around 2 cents a pound, showing a saving of perhaps 50 per cent. to the consumer. Onions were 1 cent a pound, as against the regular retail price of 3 cents, and 100 turnips, parsnips, carrots and beets at 25 cents a pound showed a corresponding saving. When the sale was over, Dr. Peters said, there was a pile of odds and ends left over, and these were loaded in a barrel and given to a charitable organization.

Dr. Peters said that he was about 100 out of pocket as a result of his first day as stockkeeper, because of the expense necessary for equipment, such as scales. He was glad to contribute that amount, he said, it would not figure at all next Wednesday, when the second bargain day will be held from 10 o'clock until noon. Dr. Peters is now dickering with farmers on Long Island, and expects to get his stock at a much lower figure for that day. He predicted that the most remarkable bargain would then be offered.

To Sell Eggs at Thirty Cents. It was said at the home yesterday that Dr. Peters was also negotiating with farmers in Franklin county and expected soon to have fresh eggs for sale at 30 cents a dozen, where now they cost from 40 to 50 cents. Mr. Steinfeld, it was said, was most enthusiastic over the first sale, and had offered the sale of two stores in Brookings, one at 22 Bush Street and another at Liberty and Bettman Streets. Other sales would be in progress some day the latter part of next week.

COLLEGE TOPICS ON CO-ORDINATE QUESTION

Speaking now from the student's point of view, College Topics, published at the University of Virginia, prints the following editorial on the question of establishing a co-ordinate woman's college at that institution:

When legislative provision is made for the higher education of women in Virginia, a woman's college ought to be established under the administration of the University of Virginia. And the new college ought to be established either at or near this institution as a co-ordinate department of university life.

Whether or not a State college for women be an actual necessity in Virginia need not be considered. The demand has been made that women be granted educational advantages equal with men. The demand has increased and developed until it is impossible to-day by the executive committee of the State Teachers' Association, representing the 10,000 teachers of Virginia. It is advocated also by many alumni, as well as by other persons, influenced neither by love of the university nor by prejudice against it. And the demand will continue to grow until it is met by a readjustment of the State educational system.

The issue has arisen and will be solved by the establishment of a woman's college. Where that college will be located depends largely upon the attitude of the university alumni. The university must either make this new department an integral part of its own work or must encounter in it a rival and a competitor.

In 1876 the demand for a State polytechnic school arose and the plan was

NEGRO VOTES IN NAME OF BULLDOG

House Committee Hears Charge of Political Corruption From West Virginia.

Washington, January 28.—Accusations of electoral frauds in Mingo county, W. Va., were made before Elections Committee No. 1 of the House, when Pandemic politics had an inning in the contested election case from the Fifth West Virginia Congressional District. The committee heard arguments in favor of unseating Representative James A. Hughes, the only Republican now in Congress from West Virginia, and putting Rankin Wiley, his Democratic opponent at the last election, in his place. George F. Wallace, appearing as attorney for the contestant, charged in his argument that "the Republican party is no corrupt in Mingo county that one Robert H. Buskirk, better known as 'Bob' Buskirk, actually registered and voted his own ballot."

Attorney Wallace told the committee that Buskirk was Republican registrar, saloonkeeper, deputy sheriff, notary public and Republican clerk of the board of elections in the Mingo District of Mingo county, and in doing it, fact that he had registered his bulldog, and told a negro voter to vote in the animal's name. The committee was told also that Buskirk's brother, George, a Democratic challenger in the same precinct, tried to overcome the voting of negro repeaters in that district, but was unable to do so, in order to keep track of the number of times various negroes had voted he chalked each negro on the back as he voted. He testified that one of the negroes after the poll was closed and as many as twelve chalk marks on his back.

Mr. Wallace said there was wholesale importations of negroes, that they were alphabetically, and while the actual vote in this precinct was not more than twelve, some seventy negroes were imported, and these seventy were voted 220 times. This occurred in the Hatfield country. The Hughes lawyers admitted there was a vote in Mingo, and that votes had been counted for Hughes that should not have been counted, but, throwing these out and giving Wiley everything he claimed in Mingo and McDowell counties, Hughes was still elected by a large majority. They also asserted that the identical record before the committee was used by the West Virginia Legislature in passing upon a contested election case from Mingo county, and the Republican member of the Legislature held his seat, though the Legislature held his seat, though the Legislature held his seat.

FRECC FEELINGS STILL PERTURBED

Differences With Italy Have Left Wounds Long in Healing.

ALL SERENE ON SURFACE

Clumsy Handling of Difficulty Will Mean Changes Among Diplomats.

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.) Paris, January 28.—Although no official statement has been made, the government's position on the Italian troubles with Italy which is outwardly accepted, as the Temps says, as leaving nothing to be desired and as having nothing to do with the Italian return, to the Italian state which the two governments like to see between them.

France's trouble with the third Latin sister, Spain, has dropped out of sight since the more critical difficulties with Italy began, but it is understood that the Moroccan situation is progressing along favorably. Spain is willing to cede her southern zone in the final district to France, while the question of the Italian question are to be submitted to a Franco-Italian commission.

If the Moroccan and Carthage incidents ever are probed thoroughly it will be found that Italy has been the victim of a secret intelligence service, progressing along favorably. The ambitious detectives that information Rome that M. Duval's aeroplane had been sold to Turkey, and that the Turkish Red Crescent workers were military officers in disguise. The clumsy handling of the matter at the outset by the French government is likely to have considerable consequences in the diplomatic corps. M. Caillaux, the French ambassador to Italy, will be replaced after an interval, and Premier Poincaré has asked M. Pichon, ex-Foreign Minister, to succeed him. M. Pichon, who holds rank as a minister plenipotentiary, and is second to M. Barre at the Roman embassy, will be subjected to discipline for having destroyed the French vice-consul at Cagliari, M. Léon, to surrender the Red Crescent members to Italy. M. Léon was slated for the new permanent secretaryship at the Quai d'Orsay, which he had established in order that France may have continuous foreign policy, while the constant changes of foreign ministers are occurring. The French will be one of great responsibility, and M. Léon has been informed that his name has been taken from the list of aspirants.

The ballet "Coppelia" has been billed at the Opera. The management has not yet decided itself as to its treatment of the production. It is expected that the ballet will be re-engaged except two girls, who will not be allowed to return until February 1, and another girl and two men, who cannot begin to draw salaries until February 15.

Government Criticized. John D. Rockefeller's plan to make up the deficit in the public subscription for the purchase of Louis Pasteur's portrait, is arousing some criticism. The committee, which is headed by Mr. Rockefeller, but against the country which allowed such an opportunity to be lost, is not a "philanthropic" story, comments one writer. "Russia allowed nobody to save Tolstoy's last days."

Picture of David Fund. A life-sized portrait of Jefferson Davis, painted by the late M. Haro, has been discovered in the hands of a man in the Rue Bonaparte, where three generations of Haros have been living. The portrait was found while preparations were being made for the next Haro sale, but it will not be included in the auction.

Madame Marguerite. A suffragette, journalist, member of the Comedie Francaise, and divorced wife of a man, Madame Marguerite, is once more to make her way into the Chamber of Deputies as a full-fledged lawbreaker.

During the general elections in 1910 Mme. Durand sought election to the chamber at the hands of a Paris countess, who had been her lover. She, however, refused to accept her nomination. Madame Durand thereupon brought the question before the Council of Ministers, and the Council, after a long discussion, decided to support her. The Council then passed a law which would allow a woman to become a deputy, and the Senate had not yet decided whether or not to accept the law.

Madame Durand now is searching for means to bring the matter again before the Council of Ministers, and is encouraged by the smiling of the Council against her. She argues that the prefect accepts the nomination of a woman, and that the Council has the citizenship age before the time comes for the chamber to validate his election. The prefect ought to accept a woman, she argues, as well as argued Mme. Durand, because a law permitting women to sit as deputies might be passed before the question of her validation comes before the legislature.

France's leading suffragettes have asked M. Debollere to inquire concerning the status of a bill he has presented to the chamber enfranchising women. The deputy explained to them that the measure will be brought before the Council of Ministers, and that the Chamber will then decide whether or not to accept it.

A. AND M. NEWS NOTES.

Annual "Stunt Night" Will Be Under Auspices of Y. M. C. A.

West Raleigh, N. C., January 28.—The second annual "Stunt Night" will be pulled off next Monday night under the auspices of the college Y. M. C. A., and judging from its success last year, it will prove a great occasion. The various student organizations, such as the literary societies, the dramatic clubs, the Y. M. C. A., Athletic Association, etc., will be represented.

The January dance of the Thalian German Club was held in Pullen Hall Saturday night, and was largely attended.

Up to the present time the basketball team has been without the services of H. M. Cool, who was a star of last year's quint, who has just returned to college from his Christmas vacation, but he is now out practicing for the team, and will strengthen the team materially for its second game of the season next Friday night in the Raleigh Auditorium, when the strong Quaker quint from Guilford College is played.

The Y. M. C. A. at the college is instituting in the churches of Raleigh what will be known as "Student Night," the first "Student Night" being held in the Presbyterian Church Sunday night, at which time Dr. E. L. Foy, of Charlotte, a prominent young lawyer of the Queen City, delivered an address.

HEAR WOODROW WILSON

Thursday February 1 City Auditorium

Members of Legislature, members of Board of Aldermen and City Council, and members of Executive Committee Woodrow Wilson Club will occupy seats on the stage.

The current issue of Collier's Weekly says in leading editorial in part as follows:

"The speeches of Woodrow Wilson are the best now being delivered. If Thomas Jefferson should walk this earth again to-day, and should wish to acquire for himself in the shortest possible time a clear knowledge of the new issues which compose the present body of political and economic controversy, his most helpful means would be to read the addresses of Woodrow Wilson at Denver on 'Conservation and Publicity,' at Minneapolis on 'Big Business and the Boss,' at the Kentucky Bar Association on 'Justice and the Law,' at the Conference of Governors on 'States' Rights,' at Indianapolis on 'Corporations.'"

TAYLOR REPLIES TO ARMISTEAD GORDON

Gives Out Copy of Letter on Co-ordinate Education Question as Representative of Local Alumni Association.

Henry Taylor, Jr., representing the committee appointed by Richmond Chapter, University of Virginia Alumni, to oppose the Early-Rison bill for co-ordinate education, gave out yesterday a copy of a letter which he had sent to Armistead G. Gordon, rector of the University of Virginia. In reply to Mr. Gordon Mr. Taylor said:

Richmond, Va., January 28, 1912. Armistead G. Gordon, Esq., Rector of the Board of Visitors, University of Virginia, Staunton, Va.

My Dear Sir,—I have read your letter of the 24th instant to Rosewell Page, published in The Times-Dispatch to-day, and wish to call your attention to the provisions of the bill in regard to the co-ordinate college for women at the university, as I am constrained to believe from your letter that you have not had an opportunity to carefully study its provisions.

The bill, before amendment, and as amended in a slightly lesser degree, provides for co-ordinate education, a thing condemned by you, Dr. Alderman, the faculty of the university, and all others who have the interest of the university at heart.

As prepared and offered, the second paragraph of the bill, lines 8, 9 and 10, prohibited coeducation (as therein defined) in the undergraduate course, leaving all other courses open to coeducation. The fourth article authorizes the rector and visitors to "employ for the purposes of the said college for women . . . such educational equipment now employed and in use, and about the said university as shall be deemed by the board of visitors (they) shall admit the students of the said college for women to the . . . educational establishments of the university available for common use, . . . subject to the conditions set forth in article two. This bill, as presented, provided so clearly for coeducation, that Senator Early, its patron, but, as I understand, not its author, tried to take from it this objectionable feature, but, as you will see, he succeeded in only a very small degree. In a telegram published in The Times-Dispatch some days ago, and before any amendment was offered to the bill, I said that you approved the bill in its original form and urged its passage. In your letter you say, "I am opposed to the coeducational university." Therefore I say that either you have not studied the provisions of the bill, or you sent your telegram as if you had, you were opposing coeducation in one breath and in the next approving and urging the passage of a bill which provided for coeducation.

Senator Early tried to amend this most ingeniously worded bill by striking out in article two, line 10, the words "in the undergraduate course," leaving the proviso to prohibit coeducation only as defined in the bill, viz., "at the same time, in the same classroom." Article four remains unamended. Under the amended bill, if male and female students do not sit together in the same classroom, there is no coeducation, and they may use all the "educational equipment" and "educational establishments" available for common use. This is coeducation in fact.

In the discussion before the Senate committee, in answer to specific questions on the actual provisions of the bill, Dr. Alderman said that if the bill did not prohibit the common use of educational facilities, then what that prohibition in the bill. Mrs. Winford, the author of the bill, as I am informed, arose and appealed to the committee not to write such a prohibition in the bill.

The author of the bill wants coeducation and is trying to get it by this bill for a co-ordinate co-ordinate college. If you will read and analyze this bill you cannot fail to see that coeducation in fact is clearly allowed and nowhere prohibited.

The only prohibition in the bill is against sitting in the same classroom at the same time. All students now at the university do not sit in the same classroom at the same time, and yet it is not coeducation.

A response will be highly appreciated.

Yours very truly,
HENRY TAYLOR, JR.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

The Eye, Ear, Throat and Nose Infirmary
217 Governor Street.
Will give its ANNUAL POUND PARTY On Wednesday, January 31, 1912.

The Lady Managers will be pleased to receive contributions in Money, Groceries and Fuel, as they are in great need of supplies of all kinds.

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Running Down, Long?

You and Your Food are a Misfit--Sure!

It's a relief to feel the sunshine and glow of perfect health, bounding energy and "go" of the successful, brimful-of-spirits man. The joy of living real LIFE will come back when you give your body the kind of food it is nutly appealing for, that from which it can make good the daily waste caused by brain work and exertion.

Suppose you abandon for a time the food which evidently is not properly nourishing you, and go in for a 10-day test and see how near the food expert, who perfected

Grape-Nuts

Drop tea and coffee absolutely.

Now for breakfast: Some fruit, fresh or stewed; a saucer of Grape-Nuts with cream; a slice or two of crisp toast, thinly buttered, and a cup of hot Postum. No more.

That will carry you until lunch time, when the same articles can be used, and add a little hot, clear soup.

Take dinner at 6 to 7 o'clock, and have a generous portion of meat, only one kind. Cut out the soup and fish, have 2 vegetables and a Grape-Nuts pudding, a cup of Postum (which will not keep you awake) and one or two slices of buttered toast. QUIT THERE.

Two days thus should open your eyes, and 10 days make this good old world seem a happy place again.

It's nice to be happy.

There's a way--and "There's a Reason"

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.